THE SUS. New York City. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Does Mr. Cleveland Want to be Elected

A defect, and this is no time to speak of it less plainly, in the Hon. Gnoven CLEVE-LAND'S address to the German-Americans in the Cooper Union on last Thursday evening, requires a suggestion in regard to the speech to be delivered by him to-morrow night at the Lenox Lycoum. The speech before the German meeting left a doubt as to the author's precise relation to the campaign, which should be promptly and energetically dispelled

No fault is to be found with the tone or manner of anything said by Mr. CLEVE-LAND. But in his speech to the German-Americans there was not a word concerning the dominating issue of the canvass. the Republican Force bill.

Let Mr. CLEVELAND consider this situation before preparing his remarks for the business men's meeting to-morrow:

The lately wavering South is to-day solid for CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, because of the universal fear of the descent of Federal bayonets in Republican hands. The prosperous South dreads a return of the hated aggravations and demoralization of reconstruction days. For this providential har mony in the main body of the Democratic army, the party and its candidates owe their gratitude to the Force bill issue, and to that alone. But the South is not all.

If Mr. CLEVELAND will turn and en ter the Democratic host of New York. now marching behind him in unwonted soberness but in terrible earnest, he will find that this same Force bill issue ha brought the Democrats of the Empire State into line. It has put hope and loyalty into the ranks, sentiments that, under the circumstances, could not have been aroused by any influence less commanding than the danger to a fundamental and undebatable principle of the party creed. If Mr. CLEVELAND has had no opportunity to learn this fact, does he think that the mass of Democratic voters in New York don't know it? He cannot he indifferent to their enthusiasm and determination. Are the motives of his supporters in clinging like grim death to their party standard to pass unnoticed, and the purpose of their splendid loyalty to be ignored?

The full intensity of partisanship canno be sustained up to election time if the great political object for which a party is struggling is forgotten by its candidate. Let Mr. CLEVELAND remember to-morrow that the Democracy is fighting first for itself. for its life, and that the one issue which has brought it from unparalleled discord to its present imposing unity is the Republican effort to break into the Southern States by the bayonet that is to give them control of Federal elections. No Force bill! No Federal interference with elections, neither today nor to-morrow. Never!

Mr. Edmunds Loses His Memory.

The Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, sometime a Senator in Congress and always a distinguished person, has returned from Aix-les Bains and other foreign parts in sound and disposing mind and body, and we congratulate him thereupon. From an interview with which he enriched the New York Trib was of Saturday, it is to be inferred that Mr. EDMUNDS is somewhat more interested in the campaign of 1892 than he was in the campaign of 1884. Doubtless residence abroad has dispelled the malaria which prevented him from working for Mr. BLAINE'S election as earnestly as a faithful Republican should have worked. The interview in the Tribune may be considered as in some sort an apology for the inertia of the Vermont statesman eight years ago. and as a notice to all whom it may concern that this year his heart and hopes are with the Republicans.

We regret to see, however, that while Mr. EDMUNDS's eye is clear, his memory is a "What do you think about little turbid. the Force bill of which the Democratic orators say so much ?" asked the Tribune's reporter. Wheroupon Mr. EDMUNDS made this extraordinary reply:

"Having been in the Senate during all the period un der consideration, I can state from personal knowledge that there never was such a bill, and that the name given to the bill that was under consideration was an beclutely false one. There was nothing in substance in the bill or the proposition on which it was founded dif-ferie - from what has been the fundamental principles

ards their State election, namely, an endeavor to de by law for the equal rights of all citizens er I their will, lawfully ascertained. The violent apposition to the measure arose from the simple circumstance that in a good many of the States the will of the people had been repressed and the arted and that Con-gress was about to recitly that wrong.
"The Constitution of the fathers had provided in ex-

press terms that Congress should have the power to regulate the election of the members of the National Assembly, but Congress had never fully exercised that power, and the ancient starcholding States' rights, or setter say States' wrongs, doctrine that Congress ough not in any way to do anything or control anything in any State, led to the violent opposition to the measure. As the measure could not be opposed upon just grounds respecting national justice and national safety, those who fest their political fortunes and the political t the majority of Congress endangered by resorted to the only expedient they possessed of calline it had names and retarding its progress by sys

Mr. EDMUNDs must have quaffed the waters of forgetfulness at Aix-les-Bains. There is no other way of accounting for what would otherwise seem to be a successful attempt to impose upon the innocence of a Tribune reporter. Mr. EDMUNDS was in the Senate in the Force bill days, and there were some persons who hoped that the lawyer and the patriot would conquer the partisan in him. They were mistaken, but he cannot have been mistaken in the character of the bill for which he voted; and any dictionary will show him what is the meaning of Force, and why the word is applied to the measure which the Resubheans prefer to speak of under the name

or an Elections bill. Mr. EDMUNDS's Bible is the Statute Book of the United States. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that section 1,989 of the United States Statutes is made a part of the Force bill by section 32 of that bill.

Look at section 1.989. Mr. EDMUNDS: "It shall be lawful for the President of the United purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under any of the preceding provisions, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of the provisions of this title."

Federal solders and sailors or the State

militia as the backers of Republican Supervisors of Elections is a fundamental principle of the laws of the United States, or of any one of those States? Does Mr. ED-MUNDS find JOHN DAVENPORT in the Conatitution?

Mr. EDMUNDS has been out of the country and out of politics, and the kindest thing to think about his remarkable blunders in regard to the provisions of the Force bill is that he has forgotten. We advise him to get a copy of the Force bill, read it, and then give his opinion. Meanwhile, if he wants a good summary of the measure, we would recommend to his favorable attention the remarks made by the Hon. Thomas M. WALLER of Connecticut at the Sub-Treasury meeting on Thursday, the very day when Mr. EDMUNDS returned from Europe, so healthy and so forgetful:

"Every Republican leader, including the President, is pledged, if their party is continued in power, to the

speedy enactment of the Davescour Force bill. "This in amous measure passed the United States House of Representatives, and it would have suc-ceeded in the United States Senate but for the hand-tohand long-continued fight of Senator Gonway again; it for which that Senator deservedly received the landits of our party in every section of the country.

Of all the laws ever proposed by Republicans this a the worst, for if it is ever enacted and enforced nay make revolution; and this, I believe, it is intended to provoke, to recover the power Republicans will gain and the people will lose by it. "Our party, I fear cometimes, is not sufficiently

alarmed at the possibility of such an enactment, may be thought that its operation would be limited to Southern States, and it may be forgotten that violence cannot be done in Congressional or national elections anywhere without affecting alike the whole body olitic. The distance from the brain does not lessen

he sensation of injury.
"I will not detain you to recount the details of this to be sufficient to condemn it in the estimation of all

but its so e aim and object is to place in the enstedy and control of Republican managers, spics, bee ers, and informers, the registration offices, the ballot boxes, and the Returning Boards in every Congressional clee tion in every part of the country.

'Under its vicious provisions militous of dollars may

e spent at a single election, and an army of fellows the new receive bribes from the party corruption and could be paid for their votes out of the funds of he public treasury

"With such sums of money and with a force of such men at their command, what would an election in our country mean? "In some States what use would there be for Deme

rats to go to the polis at all" Mr. WALLER has been on deck while Mr. EDMUNDS has been in the cabin.

The absence of the usual amount of political pyrotechnics, at the present stage of the Presidential canvass, has led some persons to attach considerable importance to accessions to and desertions from the party forces of individuals of great celebrity but of scant personal following. This is a misleading and confusing feature of every important political canvass, yet no matter how often it is shown to be of small influence upon the result, it always distracts political prophets in each successive contest.

To illustrate this, we need go back no further than the election of a year ago. when the horizon of Democratic hopes was from time to time clouded by defections of individuals whose participation was deemed desirable and had been confidently expected. The bolt of Lieutenant-Governor JONES, twice elected by the Democratic party to that post, and the second Democrat to be so honored since the days of SANFORD E. CHURCH, was certainly to be regarded as an injury, and when followed. not long afterward, by the explicit refusal of the New York representative upon the Democratic National Committee to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, it appeared serious. Throughout the State there were many similar defections, while upon the Republican side there seemed to be every outward indication of harmony. Yet Governor Flower won by about 50,000

majority. Nor were matters different in the previous State contest here, that of 1888, when some of the most polsy and obstrenerous persons now again in the Democratic traces publicly bolted the nomination of DAVID B. HILL, and expressed such envenomed hostility to his success that some of the weakkneed brethren collapsed with the fever ute by the Corporation Counsel, who is the of fright, and the Republicans prepared themselves for assured success. But in 1888 as in 1891, the result did not reward their hopes. The Democrats won easily on both occasions.

A political bolt, based upon a question of principle and involving the allegiance of a considerably body of voters, is something to be apprehended; sporadic defections do not amount to much in politics.

The force and inspiration of the Democracy in the present fight arises chiefly from its record and achievements in the past, in defending and sustaining, against assault. constitutional principles and free government. On that point its title to popular confidence is resplendent, and it is kept so by the speeches, the arguments, the appeals, the pledges, and the assurances of leaders and statesmen like HILL, ABBETT, COCKRAN, GORMAN, VOORHERS, who have been Democrats, steadily and unflinchingly, during the whole fight. At the same time, there is room in the Democratic ranks for all. There are always vacancies in the awkward squad. The newcomers are. therefore, to be welcomed and supplied with muskets and cartridges, but they will, in this year's election at least, have little to do with the result. The old guard are needed to win the Democracy's fight.

is the Country Again Threatened With Blair?

Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds, the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR must not be forgotten. Mr. BLAIR of New Hampshire is still before the public. Having failed to effect his reelection to the United States Senate, which was heartily tired of him; having failed to carry out his little idea of a journey to Pekin, where he was not wanted; having missed the appointment as Minister to Russia, a Government and a people which he had insulted in his book on Prohibition; having been mentioned in vain for the Chillan mission, a post for which his former association with the Shipherd crowd manifestly unfitted him; and, finally, having been shut out of the office of Commissioner of Pensions by a prompt veto from the ghost of the Widow LADD, the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR has fallen back upon the First district of the Granite State, whence he entered public life at Washington about twenty years ago. He asks his neighbors in southeastern New Hampshire to start him anew in politics at the expense of the Fifty-third House of Representatives. Heaven spare the Fifty-third House that

orture of mind and weariness of car! Mr. Blain is said to have the backing of ertain manufacturing corporations in Manchester and Dover, but the disinterested and common-sense Republicans of the district are manifesting a strong indisposition to be held responsible by the nation for the greatest bore in politics the country has ever seen. Mr. Blain probably means well, but it has been his misfortune to achieve Will Mr. EDMUNDS assert that the use of a reputation which will reflect ridicule upon any body of constituents whom he

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF

shall persuade to return him to Congress When he is not tiresome he is ludierous; and no wonder the saner Republicans of the First district of New Hampshire are asking themselves if it would not be more satis factory, on the whole, to be represented by a Democrat than by a freak and a public

laughing stock. We respectfully advise our Republican friends in southern New Hampshire to study the long catalogue of public offices which Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR has either burlesqued by his occupancy or failed to acquire by reason of his obvious unfitness. This is not a case where philanthropic considerations should influence votes. If Mr. HENRY W. BLAIB is really in need of the salary of a Congressman, how much better it would be for his friends and neighbors to provide for him either by private subscription or by putting law business in his way. The Earth's Concavity.

The Flaming Sword of Chicago, the organ of Koreshanity, announces this important discovery as to the shape of the planet which Columbus sailed part way around;

"The surface of the earth is concurs. We have reached this conclusion from downright geometrical and mechanical hard work. The absurdities of the old or Conernican system are too many, too apparet attended by too much guesswork to be of any valu

The Chicago theory of the concavity of the earth's surface is a distinct advance on the hypothesis so long maintained and so ably defended by a certain cosmical philosopher of Montelair, New Jersey. The Jerseyman's idea is that the world's surface is a perfect plane, barring the incidental hills and valleys. If the earth is not flat, he would demand of the advocates of the globular theory, and if the point at which you stand upon the towpath is higher than any other point either way along the canal. how is it that the water does not flow away from you down hill in both directions? It will be seen that this difficulty applies with as much force to the concave theory as to the convex. If the Flaming Sword is right. and if the point on the canal at which you stand is the lowest point, why doesn't the water come pouring down the hill toward you from both directions? We do not know just how the Koreshan philosopher would answer this question; no doubt he has an explanation satisfactory to himself and to

his Chicago disciples. It will be observed that the Chicago sage's idea of the shape of the earth is similar to that which MILTON entertained concerning hell. MILTON belived that hell was concave, for he wrote:

"The universal host sent up A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond Frighted the reign of chaos and old Night."

The process by which the Koreshan sage of Chicago arrives at his conclusion is fully explained in the Flaming Sword. It would be very interesting if it were intelligible. His reasoning, as nearly as we can understand it, is of the same sort as that which would infallibly demonstrate that Chicago is a thousand miles east of New York, or that Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is a greater and wiser man than Col. ABE SLUPSKY.

The Voorhis Democrats.

The political organization called the "New York Democracy," of which Police Judge JOHN R. VOORHIS is Chairman, has endorsed and is supporting the nomination of Mr GILROY for Mayor and the whole regular electoral, municipal, and legislative ticket. But this organization complains of the construction put upon the ballot law by the Corporation Counsel, and has adopted on the subject the resolution subjoined:

"The action of the Board of Police in refusing to print the names of the electors representing the Dem ocratic party on the official ballots containing the names of the nominees of the New York Democracy will prove injurious to the success of the election of the nominees of the Democratic party, and while, under the circumstances, we feel obliged to submit to the un rise decision arrived at in regard thereto, we hereb make a most solemn protest against the climination.

The Corporation Counsel did no more than interpret that section of the electoral law which was referred to him. The Board of Police did no more than its duty in accenting the construction put upon the statconstruction tenable or possible, and the fault, if any exists sufficient to justify the censure by Judge Voornis and his followers, is chargeable to the Legislature which enacted the law, and not to the local officers whose duty it is to enforce it.

The failure of the State to print the names of the thirty-six CLEVELAND electors upon the New York Democracy ticket will make no particular difference this year, for the Voornis ticket is substantially a counterpart of Tammany's, and few votes will be lost to the national nominees in consequence of the defect.

What more heartless if not brutal act could have been observed than was witnessed on Thursday evening hat when Mr. theven therefore, Baseneratio candidate for President of the United States, was addressing the terman Americans of the city, at looper limited and action of the city, at looper had been actionable for the city at looper and the action action and the action action and the action action and the action action action and the action ac

It is the suggestion of such an idea that is brutal and heartless. Mr. CLEVELAND, in keeping a political appointment at the time spoken of did no more or no less than was done by Gen. HARRISON'S associate on the Republican ticket; and neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor Mr. WHITELAW REID, in so doing, was guilty of any breach of propriety, or any inck of sympathy

The principal rainbow now left in the Republican West seems to be the spoilingster

'A Welsh tin-plate factory on show in New Jersey-The Morewood plant ready to be shipped to Europe if the Protectionists slip up." This was the way our free trade neighbor. the New York Times, of Saturday, reported the opening of a tin-plate mill in New Jersey. If t doesn't think it libelled the cause which it is supposed to favor, we will refer it to the passage in Mr. CLEVELAND's letter of acceptance expressly repuliating the intention of waging a war of extermination against any

me industries." The tin-plate industry being established, however imperfectly, in this country, it becomes safe under the CLEVELAND programme. One solemu and specific declaration like that is worth a Times full of talk about the enormitles and viciousness of the tariff.

Wis., replies in this facetious way to a business communication from this office: " We have only one Democrat in this neighborhood, nd is is ashamed of himself. "T. L. CARPENTER, P. M."

The Republican Postmaster at Ranney

Banney is in Kenosha county, a small county which in 1848 gave 1,481 votes for CLEVELAND and 1.684 votes for Hannison, a Republican majority of 3 votes. CARPENTER'S Republican Postmastership is worth \$119.50 to him. but that is no reason why he should lie about his Democratic neighbors and insult them.

Davenportism in Belaw .re.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A faint idea of how the Force bill proposed by the Republicans would were if it should become a law may be obtained from our next door neighbor, Delaware, T a l'ederal Supervisors of Election in that State are now conducting their supervision in such a way as to block the registration of voters in Democratic districts

WHAT IT MEAN!.

e Force Bill Bescribed by a donran't Which Lately Knew Only the Taciff.

From the Indianapatis Sentinel.
Republican success at the approaching elecion means that the Force bill will become a law within the next eighteen months, and that the next and all succeeding Houses of Representatives will be chosen, not by the people a publican party, appointed for life by Republican Judges who themselves hold positions by a life tenure. It means that the right of suffrage, so far as the election of Representatives in Congress is concerned, will have ecome, before another blennial election, a thing of the past. It means that the rower to regulate their own elections, which the Constitution guarantees to the people, and which they exercised without interference from the central authority from the foundation of the Government until 1871, and still retain in a very large measure, is to be taken entirely from them. It means that the American people will never elect another House of Representatives unless they recover their rights through the methods of revolution.

SCARE OVER THE UIES.

The Withdrawni of Troops from Fort Dacheane Excites the Settlers.

MERKER, Col., Oct. 30.-Trouble with the Utes is expected. Taking adventage of the emoval of the troops from Fort Duchesne, the White River-Utes have left their reservation and are camped on the head of Spring Creek. about thirty miles below Meeker and about about thirty miles below Meeker and about forty miles from the reservation. They are slaughtering deer by the hundred for their hides. The bold manner in which they are conducting themselves alarms the settlers, who fear a repetition of the outbreak of 1887. The infantry have already left Fort Duchesne, and the fact that the cavairy are to leave on Nov. 15 has caused the Indian agent and his subordinates to send in their resignations, to take effect at once.

Two range cattlemen arrived from Douglas Creek to-day and report about ninety Indians on Spring Creek and 200 more on Douglas Creek. The County Commissioners, in session on Friday, sent. Sheriff Toray to order them back, Warden Taylor left for Spring Creek yesterday. The citizens are determined to drive the Utes out and stop the wholesale kill-

back. Warden Taylor left for Spring Creek yesterday. The citizens are determined to drive the Utes out and stop the wholesale kill-

CHICAGO'S ELITE WERE PLEASED. Only a Few Instantment Files on the Great

From the Chimgo News Record.

The members of our clife are congratulating one an ther upon the unqualified success which crowned their efforts last week. They are saying very little about the dedicatory exercises at Jack-on Park, because, to say soo b, those exercises were, from the lite's point of view, decidedly commonplace, calcu lated to amose the vast crowd of rural visitors. Anybody who had any sort of pull upon Gol, Culp could get tickets to the dedicatory easylass, but it required cold, hard spondelix to get into the grand Columbian ball; yes, the grand Columb an ball was unquestion ably the feature of the festive season just cleard. Mr. Hobart C. Taylor proudly tells us that never before have there been gathered together in the West so many men and women in full evening dress.

"As I figure it," says he, "if the tails of the dress coats worn on that unique occasion were singly laid end to end consecutively in a continuous line they would reach from Chicago to Toledo and half way back again. The trails of the dresses worn by the laties would, if spread out to their capacity, cover a space exceeding cloven square miles, and the feminine personal display would cover whole acres."

orpybees suffered somewhat for lack of space in which o circulate as they desired, and Buly Lyon accidentally broke the feet of several people who impudently got in his way while he was executing his four pur sent Leigh Lynch inadvertently sat down upon a small man rom lows, and in a moment of abstraction Jim Scott and Sam Raymond brushed several young mulitiamen off the floor. Barring these and a few other similar fatalities, naught happened to mar the harmony of the occasion. Judge Thoman, who has danced at every husking and upon every barn door in ludiana, says that the grand Columbian ball was, by all odds, the tinest, nost elaborate and most successful terpsichorean event he ever attended. "My pores were open all the time. Mr. Reginald de Koven has only one regret in connection with the affair, and that is occasioned by his hav ing caught President Highbotham eating ice cream with a spoon.

It Deen't Seem So on This Side.

From the London Spectator.

It is evident that the Presidential campaign in imerica is going to be a very bitter ons. In spite of the fact that Mr. Cleve'and has obtvairously declared that he will not visit Chicago at the World's Fair dedi-cation ceremony, because his rival, owing to the illness of Mrs. Harrison, will not be able to be present, both sides are beginning to fling campaign mud, and to make campaign charges, with more than usual vete-

A Chapter of Whilet Accidents.

From the Frederick News. Whilst Mr. Milton Carter, Jr., of near town, was passing through here last Sunday afternoon in a buggy, when in front of Crouse's Hotel the bors-ran a piece of rusty nail into the right hindfoot, which caused it to be very lame for a while. Mr. Carter extracated the foreign element from the foot after some intile difficulty. The half had ran in nearly an inch. It is not thought that any bad will result. Mr. C. T. Cooley was hurt very badly whilst trying to

dr. Cornelius Zimmerman, whilst in Frederick resterday, had his pocket picked of \$2 in money. Whilst Mr. L. A. F. Baker, Liberty's new coach-maker, last Saturday night was splitting a piece of with his penknife, the knife being very sharp

slipped through the wood very rapidly and out his leit thumb open at the end. aturday evening, the horse became restless and Mr. budrear, in trying to "hole" the horse's foot, had the flesh on the second and third fingers of the left hand acerated nearly into the tone. The wound is quite

Miss Mary A Shankle, living with Mr. Daniel Wastler, happened to quite a painful actified to hist lead-day. Whilst in the ceilar getting some potatoes from the ceding siege stone felt from the top of the wall, striking her upon the hand, mashing and cutting one of her nagare to the line. Mrs. Mary's hand is inuch swoten and is giving her much pain.

Politics and Love in Georgia.

From the Britishridge Leavenat. A young laif living pear tilmas, in this county, whose father is a Populist, had a beau some weeks a,o who deserted the Democratic party and joined the Populist, and became at once a ranting third party man. His soul was so full of the hereses of that party that he could not refrain from abusing his former life-long friends, the Democrats. The next time this misguided youth wanted to enjoy her company this young lady asked to be excused, saying she had no respect for any man who described his country in the face of its enemica. This young lady is a gen, we dare say; at any rate, she has set an example wortey of emutation.

Robin Redbreast and the Cad Preacher, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I read the card of the Rev. Mr Dixon to your Saturday's issue twice over before could grasp the fact that there breather a man with ar so unnituned as to deny the robin a piace amcar so unattened as to deny the robin a piace among song birds, and, still more surprising, with soil as dead to the sacral and tender associations which indicates the same of the same o

ing thrist.
It is the robin that comes closest to man in its
nantical faith in burnan symbothy.
It is the bind that tests offerest in our orchards and
out rood-trees, and him our spring-time with a inclosy Flows from a fountain above."

BROOKLYN, Oct. 20.

Boston Women at the Pells. From the Providence Journal. in their rubbers and golostics.
In their wind-s aved mackintoshes,
r unbrellas dripping foods upon the heads of Bos-

The female voters tallied.

The female voters tallied.

Not a uniter's tauguter dallied;
hey came up wet, but dauntiess, straight to the politing pen. Stately maidens, aged lasses,
Giarting chilly through their glasses.
Scanned the tokets most severely, never passed the
time of da;
Tigner dies their cheat protectors,
Granity glared at the inspectors.
Brandished their unbreilas promity, grandly, coldly

stalked away. Not one of them that wondered If mayban she hath't munuered If her vote west transcendental and beyond dispute or

with their newest triumph largning.
With their newest triumph largning,
r many down of them knew what was the fight about ? Happy matrime, wheat laser, setter the a big Browning classes. The estate of the mind care, or the estate soul fools. It is to be a toler, A custification monter, A custification monter,

THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER. What the Impre or-General Thinks of the

Enthued Men of the Army. WASRINGTON, Oct. 30,-One of the interest ing statements in the current report of Gen. Breckenridge is that the effort to improve the class of recruits for the army still continues and meets with as much success as could be generally trustworthy character of the older soldlers, it is not surprising to learn that the

behavior of the troops throughout the army is good and the discipline excellent. A pleasant feature of this part of the reports of the inspecting officers is that which deals with the Indian soldiers. It appears that there are now about 800 of these, regularly enlisted in troops and companies of their own. The cavalry has good success in getting recruits from the reservations, but the red man loves a horse, and is slower to callst in the fact companies. That he has exhibited great aptitude for the military service accords with expectations; but, in addition, he has generally shown himself to be of good habits and amenable to discipline. Of course one drawback is a want of knowledge of English, which naturally interferes at first with instruction in drill. But good progress has been made, and the pride of the Indian in his new occupation is very

officeable.
It can hardly be doubted that the double oc-

It can hardly be doubted that the double occupation offered to stalwart young Indians in the reservation police under the agents and in the army as soldiers will pove a valuable element in accussioning the whole race to look element in accussioning the whole race to look element in accussioning the whole race to look element in accussioning which whole accusing the tribes remines they inherin, it has always been a choice between evis to pen the young Lidans on reservations, with no outlet for their activities in occupations which they like in the army olers a spines for their serious and duties of the soldiers as a whole, it has been a constant task to get men enough of the right sort to onlist. This is not due to any intrinsic lack of inducements in the military service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations in that of origin service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations in that of origin service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations in that of origin service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations in that of origin service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations in that of origin service, but to the superior wages, prospects, and advantagous of other occupations are not great and there has been of late years a decided bettering of the condition of the enisted men. When we think of the large number of places open as non-commissioned officers he ascend lisutenanticles every year, to additionation of the superior of places open as non-commissioned officers in slaff and line, and perhaps from eight wages in a surround the superior of the superior of the condition of the part of places of the part of the part of places of the part of the part of the part of the part of places of the part of the part of places of the part of th

been seen, is the case. ONE OF S NATOR WALLEYS CHECKS. No Money in Bunk to Meet It-Judgment

Against the Senator. ELMIRA, Oct. 30.-The last of the week a judgment was entered in the County Clerk's office for \$101.13 in favor of John W. Huston, a batter, and against Senator Charles F. Walker of Corning. Converning the judgment, Mr.

"Senator Walker owes me a bill which I

have determined he must pay. About a year

Huston said:

and hast May be gave me a check for \$25, which I cashed. This was forwarded to a Corning bank, upon which it was drawn, and Payment refused on the ground that there was not at that time any money to the Senator's credit in the bank. The balance of the amount stated in the record item of the amount stated in the record item of \$101.13 is for goods sold him. Inst winter, before the legislature adjourned, he came to this cay and appeared at a special meeting of the tonion Gouncil in regard to the city appropriation and bonding bill then pending, and I called his attention at that time to his account and also to the unpud check. He promised mo that as soon as he reached home he would send me a check for the bill, and that was the last I heard from him. As he had himself linde in giving the check when he had no money in bank. I don't think I will have serious difficulty in collecting the amount due me."

Some little surprise was caused when the indigment became known, as the Senature has always been supposed to be in cayy circumjudgment became known, as the Senator has sliways been supposed to be it easy circum-stances. While in Albany he was noted as being the lest-dressed member of the Lenis-lature, and lived in line style in an expensive suite of rooms at the Kennore. Last spring, when the Legislature adjudiced, he enter-latined a number of his Senatorial friends at his stock farm in Wayne county, and has ai-ways been known as a liberal spender.

A Lura: Hint o.

Fine Park. Advance Agent (to manager of rural theatre) Advance Agent ito manager of rural theatre)

Are there any theatrical peens in this fown?
Manager-You will fine two Topsys waiting on
the tailo at the Tanner Hotel, and Incle Tom
the tailo at the Tanner Hotel, and Incle Tom
the tailo at the Tanner Hotel, and Incle Tom
the tailo at the Tanner Hotel, and Incle Tom
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Boy (to baker)—He was all pica?
Boy (to baker)—He was all pica?
Baker—Yes, my lettle man,
For—Wy mamin, said you sold pics. How much are
they;
Haker—Ten cents apiece.
Hoy—siny me a peach pic.
Baker dinching over his warras—Pin all out of peach
ples. However, have some mice homes pics.
For—I want a peach pic.
Haker—Yest. I'm a lout.
Hoy—My mamin said you kept peach pics.
Baker do but just now , as out of the do.
Hov—I'm a minute to pay you for side.
Hov—I'm a minute to pay you for side.

Hoy - I'm writing to bay you toy one.
Baker - You I know but I haven't any
rould now need to be a gaine you ten cents you
Haker - so I would if I had any.
By An what

hater-Fracts pea.

Hor-That's what I want.

Baker-Yes but I haven't one. I haven't anything at mine yes left.

WHY SHAY DIDN'T PARADE. Invitations to the Pirat Brigade for Brook.

The absence of high civil and military authorities and navat officers of the United States, the officers of foreign legations, of for sign navies, and of the State National Guard from the Columbus celebrations in Brooklyr has been commented upon. It came out after the celebration was over that invitations had not been sent to these dignitaries, and there has been an industrious jumping upon, the select committee of the Board of Aldermen. whose duty it was to attend to the sending out of invitations. Yesterday Gen. Avery, the General and Chief of Staff of the big parade, wrote a letter in which he says the fault was not with the Aldermen, but was the result of carelossness on the part of a subordinate clerk tempo rarily employed by the committee. Gen. Avery has sent a letter of regret to the dignituries who do not get their invitations.
The tags who have been jumping on the select committee of the Board of Aldermen have also made savage assaults on the various reg-iments of the National Guard in New York for their failure to take part in the procession after the showing the Brooklyn regiments made in New York's big parade. Of this tion.

their failure to take part in the procession after the showing the Brooklyn regiments made in New York's big parade. Of this tion. Avery save:

"The criticism is unwarranted and unjust. The fact is that the First Brigade was not invited to parade in Brooklyn until Get. 12, and the parade was on the 21st. Gen. Fitzgerald, on receiving the invitation, at once said that it would anord him personally great pleasure to have the brigade parade in Brooklyn on the 21st, but that the regiments and companies composing the First Brigade had already done more parading than the law compelled them to do, and that he did not feel at theer y to order the brigade to parade, but if the regiments consented, he with his tail staff would be present. For duty, and this Gen. Fitzgerald authorized me to say to the regimental and company commanders of the First Brigade. Written invitations were sent on the 17th to the regimental commanders, low if any of which reached them toolore the 18th. The result is known.

"It hink it is unfair to charge the offleers and men of the other regiments with any disposition to slight the people of Brooklyn. Most of the regiments of the First Brigade have their armories in the under parade in Brooklyn they fifteth street. To parade have their armories in the under the incess and men reside below fifteth street. To parade have their armories in the under the incess and mean take the clevated railroad to their armories, and take the clevated railroad to their armories, and take the clevated railroad to their armories, and mach to the Gerry, cross the river, and again take the clevated railroad to their armories. Under the most favorable circumstances it will be flowedek at hight before the men can reach their hones, after the parade with us on three days notice."

ion have the briggoic persones in the 23st, but that the regiments and comparison more paracting than titlede had already done to do, and that he did not feel at there yet or consented have to hardle, but if he regiments to do, and that he did not be the regiments and comparison to the regiments of the large had been to be the paracting that the heart feel and the large had been to be the large had been to the large than the large had been to be the large had been to the large had been to be the large had been the large had been to be the large had been to be

of the recipient, a free circulating library and reading room, free concerts and lectures, a free board directory, and free classes in art and business training typewriting and phoand business training, typewriting and pho-negraphy, physical culture, choir music and sewing. In dressneaking, milinery, and cook-ing there are pay classes at low rates. There is also an employment bureau, where a small fee is charged, and a needlework department with a salesmoon. A well-furnished parter is open evenings for the use of women, and they gather there freely for games, music, em-bridery, and chat. For many years from lifty to planty women have seen their overlages.

breiders, and that. For many years from lifty to ninety women have spent their evenings in this homelike and comfortable room.

The Biblic class which on Sunday afternoons meets in the half for the organization in question is the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York has a regular membership of ever 1,000, with an average attendance of 500. Its members are visited and cared for in case of illness, and they have a society of their own for material help. The association also conducts a longing house and restaurant for women and a seasode summer home, besides an extensive fresh-air work. During the current year the association has established its first branch, at 1,500 Broadway, to meet that neighborhood's need for classes,

home, besides an extensive fresheair work. During the current year the association has escapished its first branch, at L500 Broodway, to meet that neighborhood's need for classes, entertainments, a reading room, parlor, and lodgings for girls and women.

In suite of the constant endeavor to administer its affairs with the closest economy, the association finds itself fusing the winter's work with 850 girls and women just entering the less classes, and with a freasury which is \$5,000 worse than empty, because the necessities of the fluancially unprofitable summer months have compelled the berrowing of that sum. Moreover the class, clerical, house, and other extenses, up to Jan. I alone, require over \$0,200, while only about \$3,500 of income from interest, subscriptions, Ac. can be counted on during that time.

In order to presecute its work for women the association stands in desperate need of speedy and generous gifts. It would prefer to have its foners become regular supporting suessitiers, or numbers, active, associate, life, or homerary, tilfs and bequests are also greatly needed toward an endowment fund, which will secure at least, a portion of the required amount necessition of what the work is shorts become vision of the required amount necessary of only about \$5,000, or less than one-sixth of what the work demands. The remaining five-sixths, a proportion which increases with the work is nevitable impetus of extension, has to be used up, beyond the varying gifts of each year, by some special effort, such as an entertainment, which has upon members, already overtaxed, labor which is quite outside the lines of the work to which their energies are properly due.

Thus he wisting departments are enlarged only when they actually require it, and new departments are opened only when the needs of women demand them, the more development and grawth of the work its momentum—is a resistions and steady i res.

Time, strength, service, means, the association is members freely levy to, and yet how and mean element of the

persus in its charities, in its pensores, in hopers it layls he son the great of harder seen), has the healt and the will be sustain a its working women such free absautages, this association farm hes. Is if the sense of this community that these its and women who many of the son its and women who many of the son. girls and women who, randy of the continuous cardy exist on their sandy engings, and surely cuttind pay for tarif in must heroticle to will out they bridge a diling to the continuous cardinate the version days even has been with one tarify the continuous expensions and the continuous cardinates of the been story with the continuous cardinates of the continuous cardinates are the creak to call the continuous cardinates are called the continuous cardinates are continuous continuous cardinates are continuous cardinates are continuous cardinates. The bit cardinates card them?

Are there not rathed in this active, kindly, helpful town mare then enough then and wemen who resigns allowed in this variety work or was even a south to be far it allowed in the proof of the control of the co

CONTINENTAL UNION.

The Pressure that Urges Canada Towards the United States, From the Galerich Signal,

There has never been a period in the history

of Canada when so much unrest has been manifested by the industrial classes relative to the political destiny and commercial system under which we are to live as now, and it is idle to deny that our lawgivers and puting men are much concerned in devising and planning how to meet the rising waters.

We are rounded that we have had former periods of depression which have passed away, and that the reding by of the douds has given us another day of prosperity and contentment. They who promise a repetition of former recoveries are either ignorant of, or wildly blind to, the changed economic conditions of the United States and Canada, and try to hide from their howers and readers that the two countries no longer occupy the same bostic of years of Canada sexistence; and attended to the recoveries are in toward each other that they did in the earlier years of Canada sexistence; and attended to the recoveries of our rubble men and fundicales will show the most dull imperialist and colonist that we have ever even week he for and with the United States as the one thing necessary to account the recovery the same and colonist that we have ever even week he formed. to the political destiny and commercial sys-

sary for our existence.

As early as Isbian agitation was emmenced in Canada advocating resiprocity, and con-

with the United States as the

As early as IND an agitation was enumenced in Camada advocating reciprocity and continued down to the year IND, which our larmers unifoculty was adopted, from which our larmers and country generally derived such electantial benefits. A few years after its advocated the Camadian Government, alarmed at the last we were then sustaining from our points of some word that the sustaining from our points of some from an electron and colonialism, sent the late flow course from to washington to try to secure in some form or shape such a measure of reciprocity as would enable our farm and other tradicals to enter into the ports of the Union, and it is self-evident that his journey to the capital of the rejublic was due to the intense desire on the parts of our farmers for free trade with the

dies depart for the States than we can imagine any sensible person to have for british connection or any other form of government. The farmer who sees on the mere statement of its case must secure the desired action.

This organization has made its building at Test Fifteenth street a gathering place for self-supporting women and girls. It offers, without regard to creed, occupation, or color

of the loss separation inflicts on him, nor do we know where to obtain it.

Men may stand aside from this movement and publicly decrare their love for the retention of the existing condition of colonialism, but let us ask these men to be honest and abandon their course of buoying the people up with promises that can never be realized, and point out to our farmers how they can be injured by getting higher prices for their produce and by heing enabled to buy chenper store goods than they now obtain. When a farmer has to sell a bushel of barley and a bushel of wheat for a dollar it's high time he stopped his senseless shouting for any old flag or any system except the one best calculated to give him the greatest reward for his labor.

From the Boson Evening Record.

I hear a pretty good one at the expense of a Harvard boy who has been having an uncommonly good time in several channels lately. His enjoyment was pretty expensive and he thatly outran his allowance and other resources so much that he was in imminent need of aid. So he sat down and wrote to his father thus: of aid. So he say the first of the second of

"Dear In: I had the misfortune to be upset in a boat while out on the Charles Liver, and jost the beautiful watch you gave me. I would like some money to employ a diver to recover it. Your affectionate son. Thomas." The old gentleman was no fool. He relied: "It is not worth while diving fort. It might as well be in soak in one place as in another."

-A restilent of Lawrence, Kan., receved a letter last week which was mailed in Chicago twelve years age. It was functionally discovered in a ventilator shall with a wad of other mail.

-s Vancouver turrier was exhibiting a short time ago what he claimed were the pelis of five with district The man is an expert naturalist and has been a me in furs in the Northwest for forty years. He says these prosition is, of course, attached. The for is snow-white, spotlers, and beautifully acft. The furrier bought them from a scallburier who caught the foxes at the last water to be order of Essien Siberia, several hundred miles north of Petropaulovsky.

-Close observers have noticed that files will gather upon a taif dronken, altepy sol, while a dozen subs men in the same room are not molested by them. The flee will but around their subject, with great delight, frequently alighting upon his perspiring face, go and ceture again and again, quating the alcoholic nectar issuing from his pares. After a while their flight becomes uncertain and eccentric, and sometimes they becomes uncertain and excentile, and sometimes they come in coinsion. Recently a drunken man raked his hand and brastled them from his fare. Some felt to the floor and lay there paralyzed. After awhite they get on their feet and wearly by of, had dazed. Perhams they have a heat on. Many animals yeld to be sentition of run of making especially explaints, horses, one, and swine. Positry, especially turkeys, will absorb the tempting drink till they tumble over in a leader size. It is a reason as of each one of the drinking especially turkeys, will absorb the tempting drink till they tumble over in a leader size. It is a reason as of each one different time are made as of each one different time. leaden sleep, lying around as if dead, and after a vi for a few moments and such receser, but it is a forestley robew their cheerin, an king.

New Jersey, anys that the cient oysters are you sail passed anymore. In this he is continued a lates epicures, who have lasted the cyster along the second eastern cone. The surewabury oyalers and " call in the New York markets for sever-The steel waters coming from the steel and